United Nations DP/DCP/BLZ/3

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services

Distr.: General
8 July 2016

Original: English

Second regular session 2016
6-9 September 2016, New York
Item 3 of the provisional agenda
Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Belize (2017-2021)

Contents

		Page
I.	Programme rationale	2
II.	Programme priorities and partnerships	5
III.	Programme and risk management	7
IV.	Monitoring and evaluation	7
Annex		
	Results and resources framework for Belize (2017-2021)	8

16-11981(E) 180716

Please recycle

I. Programme rationale

1. The Government of Belize prioritizes poverty reduction and sustainable human development within its long term development agenda. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, "End Poverty in all its forms everywhere," is the central point that anchors the other SDG pillars. This goal is aligned with other national development planning frameworks, including Horizon 2030—the National Development Framework for Belize between 2010 and 2030—and the newly endorsed Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy for Belize (GSDS) 2016-2020.

2. Belize had a Human Development Index ranking of 0.715 in 2014, which placed it at 101 out of 188 countries. While the ranking puts Belize in the high human development category it still ranks below the average (0.744) for countries in this grouping, and among others in Latin America and the Caribbean (0.748). Between 1990 and 2014, the country's human development value on the index increased from 0.644 to 0.715, an increase of 11 percent.

3. Although long-term growth performance in Belize has been positive there have been signs of economic stagnation over the past decade. Inequality is high, as seen by the increase in the GINI coefficient from 40 percent (2002) to 53.1 percent (2013). Poverty is increasing and 2013 estimates suggested 41 percent of the country's population lives below the poverty line. High levels of unemployment—10.2 percent in 2015—exacerbate poverty, with women and youth disproportionately affected.[1] Figures from 2015 suggested that women are twice as likely to be underemployed (one fifth of all employed women) compared to 10 percent of their male counterparts. Nationwide, over 40 percent of out-of-school youth aged 15 to 24 are employed.[2]

4. Poverty and weak institutional capacities undermine citizen security in Belize, particularly in urban centres. Belize has the fourth highest homicide rate per capita worldwide with 40 homicides for every 100,000 residents.[3] The overall crime rate in Belize City increased in 2014 and included a dramatic rise in murders and assaults. Young men are at particular risk and constituted 92 percent of murder victims in 2015 due to a spike in criminal activity linked to male-dominated gangs.[4] Furthermore, women's safety is threatened by increased violence against women, which is evidenced by the high demand for related legal assistance.

5. Worsening crime rates and violence are eroding the quality of life for citizens and hampering the country's prospects for social and economic development.[5] A 2011 Enterprise Survey showed that over 50 percent of companies in Belize believed crime, theft and unrest were major impediments to their businesses. The Belize tourism industry, which provides 25 percent of the country's jobs, considers crime to be the biggest threat to development in the sector.[6]

6. Because citizen security has emerged as a national development priority[7] UNDP has addressed the issue by becoming a trusted government partner. The country office focuses on building national capacities within the criminal justice system in order to address domestic violence, young offenders, and implement violence prevention programmes for youth at risk or in conflict with the law. UNDP has trained national partners on data collection and

[1] World Bank, 2014.
[2] Statistics of the Nation, and the Statistical Institute of Belize, 2016.
[3] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2014.
[4] Belize Police Department, Joint Intelligence Coordinating Center. 2015 statistics.
[5] Vanderbilt University, Latin American Public Opinion Project, 2014.
[6] The Political Culture of Democracy in the Americas, Barometer of the Americas, 2014.
7 Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy and the Government of Belize, 2016.

statistical analysis with the hopes of defining the national crime profile and informing related policies and programmes.

7. As part of its focus on citizen security, UNDP will help reduce gender-based violence by promoting legislation and services that empower women.[8] In 2014, there were 215 reported cases of domestic violence, and 85 percent of the victims were women. Similar trends include female homicides that are concentrated in border communities and involve primarily female victims.[9] Because Belize does not have a classification for femicide, murdered females are classified as homicides under the criminal code. UNDP will advocate for judicial reform that recognizes violence against women (based on gender issues) as a specific offense.[10]

8. UNDP Belize supported an assessment of the country's social protection systems and largest conditional cash transfer programme—an initiative that enabled stakeholders to design transformative measures, policy options and timelines for the phased implementation of an integrated social protection system that can respond to multiple inequalities and vulnerabilities across the life cycle. Strengthening social protection foundations in Belize is one method to alleviate poverty and improve security.

9. One recommendation from the independent evaluation of the Strengthening Women's Representation in National Leadership Project was the need for greater civil society involvement in advocacy, particularly in relation to legislative changes and women's empowerment.[11] The UNDP country office will provide legislative support to the government for such amendments and forge multi-stakeholder partnerships for advocacy purposes.

10. UNDP supported natural resource development in Belize for three decades, and did so according to a sustainable, natural resource-based economic model used by the tourism, small farming, forestry and fishing sectors. The Government of Belize manages its natural resource base through legislative and regulatory frameworks, locally adapted strategies and diverse partnership networks, all of which have been effective at environmental management and conservation of biodiversity. Many of these policies and programmes are considered best practices that can be scaled-up by way of South-South collaboration.

11. UNDP assisted the government in drafting the new Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy. This document explicitly draws links between poverty and environmental challenges, and outlines medium and long-term solutions and policy changes. In support of the strategy, UNDP will promote programming that addresses inequality and highlights gender-specific relationships within natural resource management (e.g. different types of traditional knowledge held by women vs. men, or gender-differentiated livelihoods and subsistence practices in the fishing, farming and forest sectors). Because men dominate cash crops and resource ownership, UNDP will empower women through ongoing initiatives that provide them with new technical skills and income sources in selected sectors.

12. Natural assets in Belize have extraordinary economic and social importance. Belize is an upper middle-income country with a GDP per capita of $8,486 dollars in 2014. Tourism, agriculture and fishery drive the country's economic growth.[12] In 2014, the service sector and tourism industry accounted for 54 percent of the GDP, while the agricultural sector accounted for a mere 13 percent. Due to the country's reliance on natural capital—and because a large segment of the population (52 percent) and businesses are concentrated along the coast—Belize is vulnerable to the effects of climate change. In recent years climate-

[8] UNDP 2016, Belize gender-based violence profile.
[9] UNDP 2016, InfoSegura Country Situation Profile.
[10] *Ibid.*
[11] UNDP 2015, Evaluation of the Strengthening Women's Representation in National Leadership Project.
[12] World Bank 2016, Belize Country Overview.

related disasters have caused extensive damage to critical infrastructure and agriculture. Natural disasters have caused budgetary deficits as the Government of Belize has increased spending in order to repair and rebuild damaged infrastructure.[13] UNDP will champion disaster resilience programming and facilitate community-level disaster preparedness, as well as investment in small local infrastructure projects to minimize climate-related risks. In the agricultural sector UNDP will support stakeholders in introducing climate resistant crops that can withstand flooding, drought, and saline intrusion. In terms of national dialogue and policy making, UNDP is one of only three international/regional bodies that sits on Belize's National Climate Change Committee (BNCCC), which was established to provide stakeholders with climate change mitigation and adaptation processes.

13. Because of recent advances in the health sector, such as a reduction in maternal deaths and increase in child survival, Belize is positioned to build on that momentum and increase access to, and efficiency of, basic public healthcare services. The Belize Health Sector Strategic Plan for 2014 to 2024 outlines the steps the government and its partners will take to provide "efficient and equitable health services" to citizens. Social disparities still exist however, and inequities in health service provision directly impact people living with HIV, making them one of the largest marginalized groups in Belize. Almost 41 percent of people living with HIV live below the poverty line,[14] and higher rates of infection are seen in populations with lower employment rates and higher incidences of gender-based violence.[15] Equally troubling is the 60 percent diabetes rate in the country, a condition that is attributed to poverty and poor access to health services.

14. The high HIV prevalence is a concern for public health workers. With an estimated prevalence of 1.4 percent (approximately 3,300 people living with HIV)[16] Belize has the highest HIV prevalence in Central America. The HIV epidemiological profile of Belize showed that vulnerabilities are highest among men who have sex with men: with a recorded incidence of 13.8 percent in 2012.[17] Such marginalized populations do not have the same access to services as other citizens due to high levels of stigma and discrimination linked to sexual orientation, sexual practices, drug use, or gender.

15. A lesson learned during the last cooperation period was that sustainability of HIV programmes requires a comprehensive package of prevention services that addresses social determinants of the disease.[18] Data from the last study on perceptions of health care access indicated that young men and women responded better to the outreach of organizations like Belize Family Life Association—organizations that deliver a comprehensive package of services including psychosocial counseling, behaviour-change assistance and testing. Local NGO's like Productive Organization for Women in Action (POWA) and Hands in Hands have had success in reaching orphans and vulnerable children, and providing them with counseling and health maintenance services.[19]

16. UNDP Belize oversees a $3.4 million dollar Global Fund grant for HIV and tuberculosis. Between now and 2018 activities are being designed and implemented under the programme to halt the spread of HIV and tuberculosis co-infections among men who have sex with men and other males at risk (e.g. people who use drugs, male sex workers, etc.). Several grant activities focus on effectively detecting and curing all forms of tuberculosis, multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, and HIV co-infections. Because of the challenges posed by stigma, discrimination and criminalization of gay sex, funding earmarked under this programme will be used to: undertake a review on legal reform; train

[13] World Bank 2013, Belize's National Climate Resilient Investment Plan.
[14] Statistical Institute of Belize Census Report, 2013.
[15] HIV Surveillance Report, 2015.
[16] Global AIDS Report, 2013.
[17] Behavioral Sero-Prevalence Survey, 2012.
[18] National AIDS Commission 2016-2018 Global Fund concept note.
[19] UNFPA, 2012.

health workers, police, journalists and media on implementing rights-based approaches in their work; sensitize the public through television and radio advertisements, and establish a human rights observatory that will file and follow up on complaints made by citizens whose rights may have been violated. While serving as interim Principal Recipient, UNDP will work to build the capacities of national actors mandated to support HIV and tuberculosis prevention and response, facilitating their future participation within the Global Fund grants process.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

17. The proposed UNDP Belize country programme for 2017 to 2021 is derived from the United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework. In 2015, the United Nations and governments of Caribbean countries decided to move from six United Nations Development Frameworks to a common United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (MSDF).[20] National consultations were carried out in 15 countries to ensure that development challenges identified in the Multi-Country Assessment are consistent with national development needs. Four priority areas emerged that will inform the national and regional actions of the United Nations system and its partners over the next five years:

a. A sustainable and resilient Caribbean;
b. A safe, cohesive and just Caribbean;
c. A healthy Caribbean; and,
d. An inclusive, equitable and prosperous Caribbean.

These national and sub-regional priorities were validated by 17 Caribbean administrations and are aligned with the Caribbean Community Strategic Plan for 2015 to 2019, the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

A Sustainable and Resilient Belize

18. UNDP will share the experiences and lessons Belize has learned through regional framework initiatives such as the Japan Caribbean Climate Change Partnership. Strategically positioning the country through the MSDF will provide the United Nations and Government of Belize with opportunities to mobilize resources and design joint interventions that are inspired by peer-to-peer learning and exchanges. Belize can gain from South-South cooperation and triangular partnerships and, in addition, make contributions based on the headway that has been made in climate risk management, low carbon development, resilient cities/habitats, and the promotion of local livelihoods and sustainable development.

19. UNDP will support the operationalization of the national Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (GSDS) by strengthening the national capacities required to integrate sustainable development approaches into processes supporting human and economic development. Mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the SDGs will be strengthened within the context of the GSDS, which will feed into the evolving national context. UNDP will also focus on 'localizing' the SDGs and increasing local ownership of the goals, as well as consolidating local partnerships. Doing so will lead to integrated and inclusive local development plans. Initiatives under the GSDS will include multidimensional responses and solutions that are strategically aligned with the portfolios of other development agencies in Belize. Existing partnerships with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and other specialized United Nations agencies will be maintained in order to support sustainable development in Belize and localization of the SDGs.

20. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, the Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change has a lead role in delivering proposed outcomes. In addition, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, the Ministry of Labour, local government partners, rural development stakeholders, the Caribbean Community Climate Change Center, the UNDP Global Environment Facility small grants programme, and local

[20] Countries covered under the multi-country framework are: Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Curacao, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Maarten, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations will play large roles in implementing the portfolio.

A Safe, Cohesive and Just Belize

21. During the new period of cooperation UNDP will support the Ministry of National Security, Ministry of Human Development, and RESTORE Belize in effectively coordinating their activities. Departing from traditional approaches that address the security and justice systems as separate spheres, UNDP will support interventions that bring the two together and add institutional reform, policies that will enhance social cohesion (particularly in communities plagued by gang violence), the promotion of human and legal rights, and empowering men and women as agents of change and co-producers of their own security. This approach will form the foundation upon which a safe and just Belize can be built.

22. Priority interventions will support the national criminal justice reform agenda and expanding social protection coverage to reach the most vulnerable and poor. Furthermore, the UNDP country office will address gender-based violence within a rights-based framework. In support of justice reform, UNDP will improve access to justice, specifically for victims of gender-based violence and youth (be they victims or offenders). The country office will work with stakeholders to provide education to legal personnel, judges and prosecutors on human rights based approaches for marginalized populations within the judicial system. UNDP will support the redesign of institutions responsible for devising responses to the social drivers of crime and violence. Efforts will include launching pilot programmes on restorative justice and coming up with alternatives to imprisonment for juvenile offenders. UNDP will continue to support youth education and employment as prevention strategies that can reverse the socio-economic exclusion of youth from high crime neighborhoods. In addition, the country office will promote employment in non-traditional sectors for young men and women.

23. Prevention programmes and data collection and analysis are necessary to stakeholders implementing crime prevention strategies and policies. Under the umbrella of the Evidence Based Information Management for Citizen Security (InfoSegura) initiative, UNDP will continue to share what it has learned—in data management and evidence based policy development—from Belize and other countries in Central America and the Caribbean.

24. As presented in the Belize Country Implementation Plan (CIP) of the United Nations MSDF, this programmatic area provides greatest opportunities for joint work programming and collaboration by United Nations organizations resident in Belize. The majority of agencies have presented work programmes in support of various aspects of outcome delivery.

A Healthy Belize

25. Based on practices that have emerged, UNDP and national counterparts have defined a programme for health sector reform that will respond to HIV and tuberculosis on multiple levels and focus on the most at risk groups.

26. Programmatic support will improve coverage and quality along the HIV care continuum through anti-retroviral treatment (ART) centres, improved tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment tools, and strengthened human resources at all levels of the national HIV and tuberculosis response.

27. Allocating a greater share of public funds to the health sector, and advocating for equity audits to inform health financing policies and national budgeting, are required if system reform is to take place. The proposed programme addresses youth, people living with HIV, men who have sex with men and female sex workers. UNDP will work with the Pan American Health Organization to help Belize prioritize HIV and tuberculosis initiatives.

UNDP will support the Government of Belize in identifying opportunities for knowledge and skills sharing with Caribbean and Central American countries.

Gender

28. Gender is a cross cutting theme essential for effective programme planning and delivery. Accordingly, UNDP will support the adoption of the draft National Gender Policy, as well as communications tools and channels that provide the general population with information on the policy. UNDP will facilitate the implementation of the policy in relevant sectors and integrate gender equality concerns into national and local institutions, strategies, programmes and services.

III. Programme and risk management

29. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results in Belize and is the primary unit of accountability to the UNDP Executive Board for results alignment and resources allocated to the programme at the country level.

30. The programme will be nationally executed. UNDP Belize will opt for national implementation as the preferred implementation modality to build national capacity, with some reliance on direct implementation modalities for new programming opportunities and *force majeure*. The harmonized approach to cash transfer implementation will reduce complex procedures and transaction costs, and improve the capacity of national partners to manage and implement projects.

31. During the new CPD period (2017 to 2021), the UNDP country office hopes to build internal capacities for the provision of upstream policy advisory services, particularly in areas like citizen security and gender mainstreaming. UNDP will do this through a network of experts that closely monitor risks that may affect country programme results, such as climate-related disasters and citizen security. Business continuity planning will minimize disruptions to delivery caused by disasters.

32. The most significant risk to sustainable programming is the country's deteriorating economic situation. Where possible UNDP will attempt to increase institutional efficiencies among counterparts, and introduce phased approaches to programming that will allow for a gradual uptake within national institutions. In 2016, UNDP will bring in outside expertise to develop a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy for the CPD, enabling stakeholders to pursue new and non-traditional donors in the public and private sectors.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

33. As per the Strategic Plan, UNDP will invest resources and time in the project preparation phase to ensure projects are aligned by way of design parameters, issues covered, methods for scaling up, sustainability, participation, and South-South and triangular cooperation. This will allow for an evidence-based approach to be applied to the new country programme.

34. UNDP will strengthen the capacity of country office and national staff in monitoring and evaluation (M&E). Outcome evaluations and end-term country programme evaluations are integral to the country office's portfolio management. UNDP, in collaboration with its partners, will support relevant line ministries and the Statistical Institute of Belize in implementing the national strategy for sex-disaggregated statistics, and developing institutional capacity to update, analyze and utilize relevant data for evidenced-based and gender-sensitive development policies and strategies. The monitoring and evaluation mechanism will be used in tandem with a strengthened national data and statistics collection system, and an improved results-based management structure under the MSDF.

35. Where possible, UNDP will synchronize its M&E procedures with the SDG, MSDF and GSDS M&E frameworks that are under development. The CPD will be used to lead annual programmatic reviews, identify programme risks/issues, and make recommendations for changes within the programme cycle.

36. The 'Gender Marker' will be used as a tool to monitor CPD expenditures and improve planning and decision-making. The evaluation plan will be updated and implemented regularly throughout the cycle, and UNDP will undertake mid-term and final evaluations of the country programme.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Belize (2017-2021)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: Horizon 2030: Belizeans have a deep appreciation and love for Belize's natural resources and work collectively to protect the natural heritage and the economic value of these natural resources is quantified and officially recognized. GSDS CSF1: Optimal national income and investment GSDS CSF3: Sustained or improved health of environmental, historical, and cultural assets				
Outcome 1: Policies and programmes for climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and universal access to clean and sustainable energy in place.				
SDG ALIGNMENT: SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 7, SDG11, SDG 13				
STRATEGIC PLAN Outcome 1: Growth is inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
Partnership framework outcome indicators, baselines, and targets	**Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities**	**Indicative country programme outputs**	**Major partners/partnerships Frameworks**	**Indicative resources by outcome ($)**
Outcome Indicator 1.1: % of relevant sectoral strategies and action and investment plans at national level that have been assessed with climate-proofing instruments and have integrated measures for climate change adaptation Baseline: 12% Target: 50 % **Outcome Indicator 1.2:** Global Climate Risk Index (Composite indicator/ Country Ranking)[21] Baseline (2015): 21 Target: 25 **Outcome Indicator 1.3:** % of cities/communities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management which operate regularly and democratically. Baseline: 0 Target: 50%	Data Source: Annual Reports Responsibilities: National Climate Change Office-Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change; Ministry of Economic Development Data Source: NatCatSERVICE Responsibilities: UNDP Data Source: Annual Reports Responsibilities: Ministry of Local Government; National Climate Change Office; Caribbean Community Climate Change Center	**Output 1.1. National and community planning and investments integrate climate-change adaptation and mitigation to provide co-benefits** **Indicator 1.1.1:** No. of communities/municipalities adopting climate risk management strategies within planning and investment frameworks. *Baseline (2015):* 7 *Target (2021):* 35 Data source: Ministry of Rural Development, City Councils, and the National Climate Change Office **Indicator 1.1.2:** % of integrated climate risk reduction and adaptation strategies that explicitly recognize gender differences. *Baseline (2015):* 0% *Target (2021):* 50% **Data source**:, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change, and the National Climate Change Office **Indicator 1.1.3:** The extent to which climate change planning explicitly addresses uncertainty in future climate. *Baseline (2015):* 6 *Target (2021):* 10 **Data source**: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change/ National climate Change Office **Frequency**: Biennial	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development; City/town/village councils; Ministry of Housing; Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change, and the Belize Association of Professional Planners UNHABITAT United Nations Environment Programme UNDP Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme NGOs and community based organizations	**Regular: 120,000** **Other: 5,000,000**

[21] Data collection and analysis provided by Munich via NatCatSERVICE.

		Output 1.2. National priority growth sectors have adopted strategies, science-based practices and innovations that promote resilience **Indicator 1.2.1:** No. of new positive actions demonstrated within targeted growth sectors *Baseline (2015):* 0 *Target (2021):* 25 **Indicator 1.2.2:** Extent to which climate information is used to inform responses to climate change *Baseline (2015):* 3 *Target (2021):* 10 **Data source:** Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change **Frequency:** Annual	Ministries as per above Ministry of Energy, and Belize Tourism Board Caribbean Community; Climate Change Center, Organization of American States and the University of Belize	
NATIONAL PRIORITY: Horizon 2030: Belizeans have a deep appreciation and love for Belize's natural resources and work collectively to protect the natural heritage and the economic value of these natural resources is quantified and officially recognized. GSDS CSF3: Sustained or improved health of environmental, historical, and cultural assets				
Outcome 2: Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted for the conservation, restoration and use of ecosystems and natural resources.				
SDG ALIGNMENT: SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 6, SDG 8, SDG10, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15				
STRATEGIC PLAN Outcome 1: Growth is inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
Outcome Indicator 2.1: Country implements and reports on System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) accounts Baseline: No Target: SEEA supports annual budgeting and planning processes **Outcome Indicator 2.2:** Country's Environmental Performance Index Baseline (2016): 73.53 – Ranked 68 out of 180 countries	Data Source: Annual Reports Responsibilities: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change Environmental statistical Unit Data Source: Yale University- EPI report Responsibilities: Environmental Statistical Unit (Department of Environment)	**Output 2.1. Local livelihoods opportunities expanded through the sustainable use of common natural resources** **Indicator 2.1.1:** No. of new positive response actions demonstrating innovation and best practices by men and women in natural resource management *Baseline (2017):* 0 *Target (2021):* 75 **Data source:** Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Rural Development, and UNDP Small Grants Programmes **Indicator 2.1.2: %** of women participating in UNDP supported sustainable livelihoods options. *Baseline (2017):* 0 *Target (2021):* 40% **Data source:** UNDP SGP Programmes	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development; Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change; Ministry of Rural Development; Local government Department of Cooperatives; UNDP; Global Environment Facility Small Grant	**Regular: 75,000** **Other: 3,500,000**

Target: Maintain and/or improve Belize's measure of performance			Programme , and NGO/community networks	
		Output 2.2. Legal and institutional reforms supported within key government ministries, to operationalize Belize's sustainable development fr[illegible]ework (Growth and Sustainable Development Policy) **Indicator 2.2.1:** Improved national capacity to engender development planning as measured by knowledge and training of key personnel. *Baseline (2015):* 4 *Target (2021):* 10 **Indicator 2.2.2:** Extent of the linkage between environmental and climate change research/ science and policy development *Baseline (2015):* 1 *Target (2021):* 3 **Indicator 2.2.3:** Availability of required technical skills and technology transfer for sustainable development *Baseline (2015):* 1 *Target (2021):* 3 **Data source:** Ministry of Public Service; Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change, and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development **Frequency:** Annual	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development; Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change; Ministry of Human Development, and the Statistical Institute of Belize United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and the University of Belize	
NATIONAL PRIORITY: Horizon 2030: Belize as a state is respectful of people's rights; citizens and visitors respect the rule of law and feel safe and secure. GSDS CSF4: Enhanced governance and citizen security				
Outcome 3: Equitable access to justice, protection, citizen security and safety reinforced				
SDG ALIGNMENT: SDG 1, SDG 5, SDG 10, SDG16				
STRATEGIC PLAN Outcome 3: Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services				
Outcome Indicator 3.1: Homicide Rate per 100,000 population Baseline 2015: 32 Target 2021: 27 **Outcome Indicator 3.2:** Percentage of the population subjected to physical or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Data Source: Belize Crime Statistics Responsibilities: Belize Criminal Intelligence Unit Data Source: Interagency Public Safety Management Information System (IPSMIS)- Annual Reports	**Output 3.1. Coordinated and effective gender-sensitive mechanisms and frameworks for citizen security in place** **Indicator 3.1.1:** Extent of coordination of gender-sensitive citizen security initiatives across relevant institutions *Baseline (2015):* 1 *Target (2021):* 3 **Data source:** Annual reports from the Ministries of National Security and Human Development, Restore Belize, and donor platforms	Ministry of Human Development; Government of Belize-Judiciary; Ministry of National Security; Restore Belize; National Women's Commission; Women's Issues Network, and the The Department of	**Regular: 255,000** **Other: 4,000,000**

Baseline 2010: 7.2 Target 2021: 6	Responsibilities: Ministry of Human Development, Statistical Institute of Belize ;Belize Central Prison, Office of the Ombudsman	**Indicator 3.1.2:** Existence of a standard definition of femicide *Baseline (2015):* No *Target (2021):* Yes **Data source:** Ministry of Human Development, National Gazette **Indicator 3.1.3:** % of targeted institutions that are producing gender-responsive programmes and policies based on sex-disaggregated analysis of crime and justice data. *Baseline (2015):* 25% *Target (2021):* 75% **Data source:** Annual reports Ministry of Human Development, Restore Belize **Frequency:** Annual	Youth Services	
		Output 3.2. Access to justice for most vulnerable strengthened **Indicator 3.2.1:** No. of people disaggregated by sex, age and geography who receive legal representation *Baseline (2015):* 200 men, 300 women *Target (2021):* 7,000 men, 1,000 women **Data source:** Chief Justice Report, Legal AID reports **Indicator 3.2.2:** The proportion of requests for information lodged and answered fully in a reasonable amount of time, defined as 15 days *Baseline (2015):* 75% of queries within 1 to 3 months *Target (2021):* 75% of queries within 15 days **Data source:** Chief Justice Report, Legal AID reports Indicator: % of Legal professionals/judges trained in accordance with the new National Family Court Training Plan *Baseline (2015):* 0% *Target (2021):* 35% **Data source:** Chief Justice Report **Indicator 3.2.3:** No. of victims of gender based violence accessing the legal aid centers annually *Baseline (2015):* 15 *Target (2021):* 50 **Data source:** Legal aid reports **Frequency:** Annual	Office of the Chief Justice; Bar Association Of Belize; Attorney General Ministry; The Office of the Ombudsman; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); Community Rehabilitation Department, and the Human Rights Commission of Belize	

		Output 3.3. Youth who come in conflict with the law have access to quality, secondary and tertiary prevention programs and diversion **Indicator 3.3.1:** % of at-risk youth accessing targeted programmes who are reinserted into the labour market or education *Baseline (2015):* 0% *Target (2021):* 75 % **Data source:** IPSMIS **Indicator 3.3.2:** % of youth institutionalized at the Wagner's Youth Facility have accessed rehabilitative/restorative programs *Baseline (2015):* 7.6% *Target (2021):* 25 % **Data source:** Belize Central Prison **Indicator 3.3.3:** No. of new gender-sensitive tertiary prevention pilot projects initiated or scaled up by national partners. *Baseline (2015):* 1 *Target (2021):* 3 **Data source:** Ministry of National Security and Ministry of Human Development **Indicator 3.3.4:** % of youth who come in conflict with the law are diverted from court or institutionalization *Baseline (2015):* 0% *Target (2021):* 20% **Data source:** Ministry of National Security; IPSMIS **Indicator 3.3.5:** No. of residents in rehabilitative facilities participating in after care support program *Baseline (2015):* 520 *Target (2021):* 1000 **Data source:** Ministry of National Security and IPSMIS **Frequency:** Biennial	Ministry of Human Development; Youth Correctional Facilities; Community Rehabilitation Department; UNICEF; UNFPA; Inter American Development Bank, and the Belize Police Department	
		Output 3.4. Social protection and human rights systems strengthened **Indicator 3.4.1:** Coverage rate for the Wraparound Service Model targeting households falling below the extreme poverty line *Baseline (2016):* 5% *Target (2021):* 15% **Data Source:** Ministry of Human Development	Ministry of Human Development; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Labour; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; Social Security Board, and UNICEF	

		Indicator: Existence of a Multidimensional Index targeting tool introduced into the Single Information System for Beneficiaries for improved targeting effectiveness and monitoring of the Social Protection System *Baseline (2016):* No *Target (2021):* Yes **Data Source:** Ministry of Human Development **Indicator 3.4.2:** No. of operational institutions supporting the fulfillment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations *Baseline (2016): 1* *Target (2021):* 2 **Data Source:** Ministry of Human Development **Indicator 3.4.3:** No. of shelters for victims of gender based violence in high crime neighborhoods functional *Baseline (2016): 1* *Target (2021):* 2 **Data Source:** Ministry of Human Development		
NATIONAL PRIORITY: Horizon 2030: Universal access to affordable and high quality healthcare that provides citizens with preventative and curative health services throughout their lives. GSDS CSF2: Enhanced social cohesion and resilience (enhanced equity)				
Outcome 4: Universal access to quality health care services and systems improved				
SDG ALIGNMENT: SDG 3, SDG 10				
STRATEGIC PLAN Outcome 3: Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services				
Outcome Indicator 4.1: Percentage of adults and children with HIV known to be on treatment 12 months after initiation of antiretroviral therapy Baseline: 48% Target: 75% **Outcome Indicator 4.2:** Case notification rate of all forms of tuberculosis per 100,000 population - bacteriologically confirmed plus clinically diagnosed, new and relapse cases Baseline: 20	Data Source: Belize Health Information Management System Responsibilities: Ministry of Health Data Source Annual Reports Responsibilities: Ministry of Health	**Output 4.1. National health systems are responsive to current inequities manifested in the healthcare system** **Indicator 4.1.1:** % of Stigma and Discrimination reported by HIV and tuberculosis patients in Stigma Index study *Baseline: 60%* *Target: 50%* **Data source:** Ministry of Health—Health Sector Report, Government gazette, and National AIDS Commission National Composite Policy Index and Stigma Index reports **Frequency:** Biennial	Ministry of Health; USAID Programme for Strengthening the Central American Response to HIV/AIDS; National AIDS Commission; Civil society, and the Pan American Health Organization	**Regular: 10,000** **Other: 3,525,000**
		Output 4.2. Ministry of Health budget targeting HIV-TB programmatic interventions for key populations correlated to need in access/coverage identified	Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health;	

Target: 24 **Outcome Indicator**: Treatment success rate for all forms of tuberculosis Baseline: 60% Target: 85%	Data Source Annual Reports Responsibilities: Ministry of Health	**through National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA) reports** **Indicator 4.2.1**: % of health sector budget allocated to supporting HIV/tuberculosis response collaborative mechanisms *Baseline*: 3.8% *Target*: 4.5% **Data source:** Ministry of Finance Annual Budget and Ministry of Health Detailed Budget Report/NASA reports **Frequency:** Annual	Private sector, and civil society
		Output 4.3. The use of equity criteria (through equity audits) in national development of health sector budgets and in informing health sector investments successfully piloted. **Indicator 4.3.1**: No. of equity audits used to inform annual health budgets *Baseline:* 0 *Target:* 2 **Data source:** Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Health **Frequency**: Annual	Ministry of Health; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Economic Development; National AIDS Commission; Civil society, and the Pan American Health Organization
		Output 4.4: National HIV-AIDS/TB programmes are aligned to 90-90-90 World Health Organization targets **Indicator 4.4.1:** % of men who have sex with men that have received an HIV test and know their results *Baseline (2014):* 11.6% *Target: (2021):* 26.7% **Data source:** Ministry of Health and Belize Health Information System **Indicator 4.4.2:** No. of people and children living with HIV currently receiving ART *Baseline (2015):* 1,176 *Target (2021):* 1,500 **Data source:** Ministry of Health **Indicator 4.4.3:** % of people and children living with HIV known to be on treatment 12 months after initiation of ART *Baseline (2014):* 48% *Target (2021):* 75% **Data source:** Ministry of Health **Indicator 4.4.4:** % Treatment success rate for all forms of tuberculosis *Baseline*: 60% *Target*: 85%	Ministry of Health; USAID Programme for Strengthening the Central American Response to HIV/AIDS; National AIDS Commission; Civil Society, and the Pan American Health Organization

		Data source: Ministry of Health and the Belize Health Information System **Frequency:** Annual	